

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

* All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will refuse his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton. Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

To be Sold or Rented, A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to Cutbert Banks.

Hart, Barton & Hart, WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

FOR SALE—TWO NEGRO WOMEN, used to house work, on six months' credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with an approved endorser. Enquire of the printer.

Garrett and Mills, HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Postlethwait's Tavern, Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

From New-Orleans. HAVANNA brown SUGAR. Do. lump do. Louisiana brown do. 1st quality, COFFEE, and RICE.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.

I wish to hire fifteen likely hearty NEGRO MEN, to work at the Little Sandy Salt works, the present year, and will bind myself to clothe them well, and pay high wages to their owners.

The time of service to commence on the 10th day of March next, and to end on the 1st January ensuing—for further particulars apply to Oba Timberlake in Paris, Jeremiah Neave in Lexington, or the subscriber.

Just received, and for sale at this office, Price—87 1/2 cents. A few copies of the Life of the late REVEREND JOHN GANO; Written chiefly by himself. Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

Cow Pox. E. WARFIELD has just received some genuine matter of the Cow Pox, and will inoculate every day at his shop, from 8 to 9 in the morning.

WANTED to purchase a stout able bodied Blind Horse or Mare, not more than eight or nine years old. Also two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of John Jones.

THE Trustees of the Kittenhouse Academy, Georgetown, have received DAVID RANDELL as teacher of Greek, Latin, English Grammar, Geography, Euclid's Elements, Surveying, Rhetoric, Logic, &c.

For Sale, whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Charles Biddle, jun. No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia, HAS FOR SALE SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES OF CALICOES & CHINTZES, besides a very large and handsome assortment of British and India GOODS, which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati, WITH other buildings on the premises, is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per ann.) a large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to Edw. B. Hannegan.

HAMILTON MORRISON, presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, and especially to the lovers of Music, and informs them that he will open a Singing School on Saturday the 22d instant, at a school house, adjoining Mr. Robert Holmes's, on Main Cross-street. His terms will be Fifty Cents per scholar for each quarter, to be paid in advance. The school to be opened every Saturday from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

Strayed or Stolen, FROM my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a HORSE, about fifteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, with a narrow stripe down her face; no other mark recollected, as I owned her but a few days. Satisfactory compensation will be given to those who will return her, by James B. January.

A Pasture for Cattle, ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macint's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

New and Fashionable Millinery. MRS. LYDIA LUCAS, Milliner from Baltimore, respectfully informs the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the country in general, that she has taken the shop, next door to the post-office; where she will open a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, on Friday 14th instant, and where she will continue the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING business, in the newest fashions. She is at present supplied with the richest goods and newest fashions in her line; and hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage.

THE subscriber thinks the most proper place of rendezvous for the intended company of Rangers, will be at his house, and from thence to march to the most convenient place for mustering; and as for arms they are not essential for the first or second time of mustering, as the instruction of recruits and position of a soldier is taught without arms, such as standing in a proper attitude, dressing to the right and left, with the facings, and marching to the common and quick step, marching by files with the oblique step—all this must be properly stamped on the mind of the soldier, practice before the use of arms are necessary.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine. THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax. One of these machines is now in operation on Madlox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A farther account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Madlox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

Prime Manufactured Tobacco. ROB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues his Tobacco Manufactory, four miles north of Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply beforehand always by him. The quality is warranted equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will all be branded with the initials of his name.

A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml. & Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Hudson, Lexington. Best Twist Tobacco at 9d. per pound retail, at my shop.

THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM ROSS'S Shoe and Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Kiezer, and nearly opposite the Market House, Lexington, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large & elegant assortment of BOOTS and SHOES; which, for neatness of figure and fitness of workmanship, are equal to any brought to the Western country.

AMONGST THEM ARE, FAIR top double back strap Boots. Single back strap do. Cossack Boots. Three quarter do. Philadelphia Morocco spangled Slippers. Plain do. Ladies' Nelsens do. Girls' do. Spangled Kid Slippers. Ladies' plain do. Ladies' Jeffersons. Women's leather Slippers. Miss's Nelsens. Girls' Morocco Jefferson. Ladies' Morocco do. with heels. Philadelphia Morocco. slippers of every colour and size. Gentlemen's fine leather lined Shoes. Mens' common Shoes. Boys' do. Mens' coarse do. Leather Madison do. Boot Gitting. Boot Cord. Heel Ball. Blacking Ball and Shoe Brushes. Russia Bristles. Shoe Binding. Shoe Strings. Boot and Shoe Tassels. Morocco and Kid Skins of different colours, & Hatters' Bow Strings.

GROCERIES. Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines. Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits. Fourth proof French Brandy. Fourth proof Holland Gin. Cherry Bounce. Old Whiskey. Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas. Coffee and Chocolate. Loaf and lump Sugar. Licorice Ball. Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice. Ginger and Pepper. Madellar, Coperas, Indigo and Allum. Spanish Segars, Tobacco. Almonds, box and keg Raisins. Rice. Salmon, Codfish, Mackerel, Scotch and pickled Herrings, and Oysters. Which I intend selling low for cash, wholesale or retail.

William Ross. Lexington, April 15, 1869.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks. Lexington, Jan 1st, 1869.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Clarke circuit court, at their April term, 1869—will be sold at 12 months' credit, on the first Monday in May, on the premises, one hundred acres of land, lying in Clarke county, on the head waters of Hancock creek, which Samuel Lusk died possessed of.

Wiley Brasfield, Benjamin Allen, Joseph Kelly, Comm'rs.

Boats for Sale.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has made with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart. Nov. 25, 1868.

BLANK BOOKS, WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.

THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1868. Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Shoe-maker and Apprentice. THE subscriber has just arrived from England, and is now carrying on his business of Boot & Shoe-making, in Mill street, four doors from Mr. Craig's Store, and opposite Mrs. Barton's. If all handiwork were as great enemies to flattery as myself, they would use equally as little of it; therefore I have only informed the publick where I am to be found, and where they may be supplied with Boots & Shoes as good as can be got in Lexington, and on as reasonable terms.

John Dutton.

REMOVAL.

MR. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern States.

Surgeon's Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines. Lexington, Sept. 19, 1868.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred turf horse, DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in my stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood the two last seasons, and will stand the ensuing under the direction and management of Mr. George Sourbrey Jr. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional Ten, shall have the privilege of the season—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap, season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the best pasturage, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be grain fed if required, upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes. DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in England. DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concur in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America. A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT. Lexington, March 26th, 1869.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and received forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes in England; as among this number was the Whip, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Childen, four miles, carrying fifteen stone (225 lbs) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifton by Sir John Lade.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty-three—one of these died young, one was sent to America, and several were never trained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been trained of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, and 4 times the next, including the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jinn, Spinner, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt Macraunt, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; Mr. Howorth's Tantula, Mr. Brigg's Phoenix, Mr. Lockley's Hospitality, Lord Millington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosier's ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and Mr. Panton's ch. Filley, all by Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. HAMPTON.

WOODLANDS, 20th Feb. 1865. DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod, his dam Juno, (who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Spectator; his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, & full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col. Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the year 1803—"To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he appeared on the turf), which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Tayloe's Hamletian winning five times, Mr. Hoomes's Peace Maker four times, Mr. Seldon's Lænia three times and Sting four times; Mr. Wyllies Musk twice, Mr. Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races.

"Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dollars—Hamletian was sold in May last, for 2000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—Lænia in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Sting.

PEDIGREE. "Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leeds's Arabian."

MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1865.

I certify, that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calendars of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1866. Having been applied to by John W. Hunt, for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion he was one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins, where Dragon had stood, and made a point to enquire of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and he spoke in the highest terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1868.

ROBT. DUDLEY.

I was at the races in Charleston, South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested

one between the Dragon colt and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the out-coming they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. DOWNING.

Lexington, March 26th, 1868.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON COURSE. Yesterday (Feb. 10, 1868) a set bet of \$1000 was run for over this course two mile heats, and was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch upon each. Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1 5 J. P. Richardson esq's b. c. by do. 2 2 These colts are both from the same sire, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were scarcely separated during the heats, and the winner obtained the purse by hardly a length. They both did fair to afford good sport in future.

FAIRFIELD RACES—MAY, 1868.

For the Fairfield Jockey Club Cup of Twenty Guineas J. Hoomes's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1 1 R. Wormley's s. m. Nettletop, by Spread Eagle, 6 years old. 2 2 Miles Seldon's ch. h. Dragon, by Dragon, 4 years old. 3 3 Esme Smock's g. h. Treasurer, by Diomed, 3 years old. 4 3 Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years old. 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2nd heat 3m. 57s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1869.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1 1 Mr. Hutelinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bedford, 4 years old. 2 2 Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old. 3 3 Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star, 5 years old. dist. Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by Galatin, 3 years old. 5 dist.

The first heat was run in 3m. 52s—the second heat in 3m. 53s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles Seldon's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosely's celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were made on each quarter of the two miles, by the proprietors of the horses, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

Mr. Richardson's Dragon colt, won a purse at Statesborough in S. C. in January last. The next day Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo, won the purse one mile heats, distancing five others the first heat. A Dragon filly, raised by Mr. Singleton of S. C. won her purse at Jamesville the two mile heats. The same filly won the second day's purse at Murray's Ferry, S. C.

The Beautiful and Complete Native Arabian Horse, SELIM.

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leaps to be paid at the expiration of the season.

SELIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

B. GRAVES.

Feb. 28th, 1869.

I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I boomed possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabian can produce, as he was presented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the Genl. not officer purchased him and sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1868.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Virginia. We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Edw. M. Beasley, William Monday, David Johnston.

Prince William county, Vir- ginia, November 10, 1868.

I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals, got by Selim, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Holburn.

Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1868.

I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1868.

Benjamin Boughton.

I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selim, for John Tayloe esq. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered 300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1869.

James Evans.

I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1869.

John Stone.

The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.

John Stone.

State of Kentucky.

WOODFORD CIRCUIT, 1st March Term, 1869.

Lewis Craig, Jr. complainant.

against

William Cohnony, defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance here, according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—On motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste.

John M. Kinney, Jr. C. C. W.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

An act authorising an augmentation of the Marine Corps.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the Marine Corps in the service of the United States to be augmented, by the appointment and enlistment of not exceeding one major, two captains, two first lieutenants, one hundred and eighty-five corporals and five hundred and ninety-four privates, who shall be respectively allowed the same pay, bounty, clothing and rations and shall be employed under the same rules and regulations to which the said Marine Corps are or shall be entitled and subject.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, all enlistments in the said Corps shall be for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN. MILLEDGE,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

MARCH 3, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON,

An act supplemental to the act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding forty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the purpose of carrying on trade and intercourse with the Indian nations, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes," be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated,

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for an additional clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Trade.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proviso to the twelfth section of the act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading-houses with the Indian tribes," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the act to which this is a supplement, and also this act, shall, from and after the twenty-first day of April next, commence and be continued in force for and during the term of three years and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN. MILLEDGE,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

MARCH 3, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An act to extend to Amos Whittemore and William Whittemore, junior, the patent right to a machine for manufacturing Cotton and Wool Cards.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the privileges and benefits granted to Amos Whittemore, of the State of Massachusetts, in consideration of a machine invented by him for the manufacture of Cotton and Wool Cards within the United States, by a patent issued from the Department of State, and bearing date the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same are hereby extended to Amos Whittemore, and William Whittemore, junior, as joint proprietors of the said machine, for and during the term of fourteen years, to commence on the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven; anything in the act intitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts; and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN. MILLEDGE,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

MARCH 3, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

VIENNA, December 2.

The court gazette contains the following intelligence from Constantinople:

"On the 14th, 15th and 16th November, there was a revolution at Constantinople, accompanied with some bloody scenes; a superior number of the Janissaries attacked the Seimens. When the grand vizier Barakat saw his enemies were triumphing, he set fire to his magazine of gun powder and blew himself up. The deposed Sultan must also have been killed.

"The 16th November, a great part of Constantinople, the ships of the port and the Hippodrome, were a prey the flames.

"10th—The part of the new grand vizir Mustapha Barakat is terminated. Since the 29th July the day on which Selim the III. was murdered, and Mustapha his successor was deposed and shut up in the Seraglio, Mustapha enjoyed an unbounded power, and governed the Ottoman empire under the name of Mahmud II. whom he had raised to the throne. His intemperance, joined with the strong and vigorous measures which he took, re-established order and tranquillity throughout all the provinces. He kept the Pachas in obedience, wrested from the Janissaries, who had so often arrogated to themselves the right of raising and deposing the

sultans at their pleasure, their ancient privileges; and he was firmly resolved upon putting the whole Turkish army by degrees upon the footing of European troops, by draughting them into the Nizami gedid. The difficult and dangerous part of reformer among a people who detest all novelty and every thing foreign, has cost him his life. A courier who arrived here on the 8th from Constantinople, has brought the following news:

"On the 14th Nov. all the ports (regiments) of the Janissaries, reinforced by those which were encamped in the environs of Constantinople, rose and fell upon the Seimens and partisans of the Grand Vizir. They fought in all the streets of Constantinople. The Seimens for a long time made a vigorous resistance, but were at length overpowered. The next day the Janissaries scaled the walls of the Seraglio. The Grand Vizir caused Mustapha IV. who was confined in it, to be strangled; and in order not to fall alive into the hands of his enemies, he blew himself up with gunpowder, of which he always kept a large provision in his palace.

"The 16th, when the courier set off from Constantinople, every thing was in the greatest confusion; a violent conflagration was spread through the city; and during the whole of the following night, the courier perceived in the horizon a light from which it might be concluded that even at that time the fire was not extinguished.

"It is not positively known what is become of the Sultan Mahmud; on the 16th, different rumors were afloat concerning him."

This news immediately raised the price of cotton, because it is possible, and even likely that under the present circumstances, merchants will no longer enjoy the same liberty as formerly for the conveyance of goods.

(Journal de l'Empire.)

Spanish Successes!

On the 22d Dec. the subjoined correspondence took place.

(Translated)

Marshall Money to his excellency the captain gen. of the Spanish troops, and to the Magistrates of Saragossa.

Gentlemen, The city of Saragossa is besieged on all sides; and no longer has any communication, consequently the can employ against that city all those means of destruction which the laws of war permit. Too much blood has already been shed; and a sufficiency of evils surround combat us. The Fifth Division of the grand army, under the command of marshal Montier, duke Terrier, and that which I command threaten your walls. The city of Madrid has capitulated, and in consequence, it has avoided those misfortunes which would have followed a tardy and ineffectual resistance. The city of Saragossa may confide in the valor of its inhabitants, but it is not in its power to resist the means which the art of war is preparing to issue against it. If it suffers these means to be resorted to, total destruction will inevitably issue.

Marshall Montier trusts, and I hope, you will take into proper consideration what I have represented to you; and that you will unite with us in opinion, to prevent the effusion of blood & to preserve the beautiful city of Saragossa, so estimable for its population, riches and commerce, to avert the misfortunes of a siege, and all its terrible consequences, would be the means of obtaining the love and blessings of the people under your command. Endeavor to bring the citizens to sentiments of peace and tranquility; to aid which, on my side, I assure you of all that is compatible with my duty and with the power his Imperial majesty has given me.

I lend this dispatch by a flag of truce, and propose to you to name commissioners to treat with those which I shall name for that purpose.

I remain with the greatest consideration,

Ma shal Money.

Head quarters of Torrero,

Dec. 22, 1808.

Answer of Gen. Palafox.

The Gen. in Chief of the army of Reserve answers in behalf of the city of Saragossa. This beautiful city knows not how to surrender. The Marshal of the Empire may observe all the laws of war, and he may measure his force with mine. I hold communication with all parts of the Peninsula, and want nothing. Sixty thousand men resolved to fight, want no other premium than that of honor; and I who command them would not exchange that honor for Empires.

His excellency M. Money will reap glory by observing the noble laws of war if he defeats me; but mine will not be less if I defend myself. I tell your excellency that my troops will fight with honor, and I know not the means of oppression and destruction which was so much abhorred by the ancient Marshals of France.

No one who knows how to die with honor will care for a siege, much less for when he knows the effects of the last which lasted 61 days. If I knew not how to surrender then, with a less force, your excellency ought not to expect it now, when I have more than all the armies that surround me. The Spanish blood when shed will cover us with glory. It will be ignominious alone for the French arms for having shed it innocently.

It is requisite that the Marshal of the Empire should know, that the enthusiasm of eleven millions of inhabitants is not to be appeased by oppression, and that he who wishes to be free need only to wish it. I do not wish to shed the blood of those under my command; but there is not one who would not shed it with pleasure to defend his country. Yesterday the French troops left at our gates a sufficient testimony of this truth. We have not lost a man—and I believe, that I am better circumstanced to propose to you to surrender, if you do not wish to lose all your army under the walls of this city. Prudence, which characterises you so much, and which has given you the title of a good man, will make you not indifferent to those devastations; and more so as neither the war nor the Spaniards are the cause of them.

If Madrid capitulated, Madrid was sold; and I cannot believe it. But Madrid is only one city, which is not a sufficient reason that this should yield. I wish to intimate to your excellency that when a flag is sent two columns should not be formed in different directions, because we were on the point of firing upon them, believing them to be reconnoitering parties more than a flag of truce.

I have the honour of answering you M. Money, with that attention which is the

only language I know, assuring you of my most sacred duties.

GEN. PALAFOX.

Head Quarters, Saragossa,

Dec. 22, 1808.

We have copied the following articles of the capitulation of Cayenne, from the Barbadoes Mercury, received by the brig Mary Ann, Speck, from St Lucia.

CAPITULATION OF CAYENNE.

Proposed by Victor Hughes, commander in chief of Cayenne and French Guyana... and accepted by James Lucas Yeo, Post Captain in his Britannic Majesty's service, commanding the combined naval English and Portuguese forces, and Manuel Marques, Knight of the Military Orders of St. Lenoit d'Avit, Lt. Col. in chief and director of the corps of artillery of Parac, commanding the advanced army of the Portuguese.

Although the advanced posts have been carried, and that the commissioner of the Emperor and King is reduced with his garrison to the town, he owes it to those sentiments of honor which have always distinguished him—to the valor and good conduct of the Officers and soldiers under his command—to the attachment of the inhabitants of the colony for his Majesty the Emperor and King—to declare publicly, that he surrenders to the force than to the destructive system of liberating all the slaves who should join the enemy, and of burning all the plantations and posts where there should be any resistance.

The Commissioner of the Emperor Commanding in Chief, after having witnessed the burning of several plantations, particularly his own, the most considerable of the Colony, had attributed it at first to the casualties of war; and the disorganization of the gangs, and the liberation of the slaves appeared to him a momentary measure; but being assured in writing, that the English and Portuguese Officers acted in virtue of the orders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and wishing to save the colony from total destruction, and to preserve his august Master's subjects, who had given him so many proofs of their attachments and fidelity, the commissioner of His imperial and royal Majesty surrenders the colony to the forces of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the following conditions.

Article 1. The garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage and all the honors of war; the officers shall retain their side arms, and those of the staff their horses; the garrison shall lay down their arms, and engage not to serve against his Royal Highness and his allies during the year.

2. Vessels shall be furnished at the expense of his highness the Prince Regent, to carry the garrison, the officers civil and military and all those employed in the service, with their families and effects, direct to France with as little delay as possible.

3. A convenient vessel shall be furnished to convey to France the Commissioners of the Emperor, Commander in Chief, his family, his officer, his suite, and effects the Chief of administration of the Finances, the commander of the troops, the inspector and the commandant of the artillery with their families.

4. A convenient delay shall be granted to the officers who have property in the colony to settle their affairs.

5. The Artillery, Batteries, and every thing belonging to the Artillery, the arms and powder magazines, and the provision stores, shall be given up by the inventory and in the state in which they now are, and the same shall be pointed.

6. The Slaves on both sides shall be disarmed and sent to their respective plantations.

The French negroes whom the commanders by sea and of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent have engaged for the service during the war, and to whom in virtue of their orders they have given their freedom, shall be sent out of the colony as they can only remain there in future an object of trouble and dissension.

The Commanders engage as they have promised to solicit for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the replacing of these slaves, as an indemnity in favor of the inhabitants to whom they belong.

7. The papers, plans and other articles belonging to the Engineer Department, shall be equally given up.

8. The sick and wounded who are obliged to remain in the colony may leave it, with all that belongs to them, as soon as they are in a situation to do so; in the mean time they shall be treated as they have been hitherto.

9. Private property, of whatever nature or destination, shall be respected, and the inhabitants may dispose of it as heretofore.

10. The inhabitants of the colony shall preserve their properties and may reside there, conforming to the orders and forms established by the sovereign, under which they remain; they shall be at liberty to sell their property and retire wherever it may suit them, without any obstacle.

11. The Civil laws known in France under the title of the Napoleon Code & in force in the colony, shall be observed and executed until the peace between the two nations. The Magistrates shall only decide on the interests of individuals and differences connected with them, in virtue of the said laws.

12. The debts acknowledged by individuals during or previous to the time fixed by the preceding article, shall be acted upon agreeably to the basis determined by the same article.

13. The papers concerning the controul and matriculation of the troops shall be carried away by the Quarter-Master.

14. Desirous of preserving the Spice plantation, called La Gabrielle in all its splendor and agriculture, it is stipulated that neither it, nor any of the plantation trees or plants, shall be destroyed, but that it shall be preserved in the state in which it is given up to the commanders of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

15. All the papers of the stores, of inspection of the Customs or of any responsibility whatever, shall be deposited in the Secretary's Office, or any other place that may be agreed on, to be referred to when there is occasion; the whole shall be under the seal of the two Governments, and at the disposal of the Imperial and Royal Majesty.

16. The present Capitulation to be written in the three languages and signed by the three Officers stipulating.

At the advanced Posts of Bourle this 12th Jan. 1809.

Signed,

VICTOR HUGHES,

JAMES LUCAS YEO,

MANUEL MARQUES.

From the New York Gazette April 6. At a late hour last night, the boat belonging to the office of the New York Gazette, came up from below, where she left the British Packet Adolphus, captain Boulderston, in 43 days from Falmouth. This arrival furnishes news from London a month later than our former advices—and we hasten to give a hurried sketch of the important contents of the London papers.

The Prince Adolphus failed in company with the January Packet, Express, on the 21st of Feb. which had sailed, but put back. The Adolphus has been 8 days from Bermuda.

It appears, that the French army pursued that of the British to Corunna, where a most bloody battle was fought, in which General Moore was killed with a cannon ball, and General Baird lost an arm; but the French army, three to one in number were here defeated, the British troops re-embarked, and had arrived in England.

The interment of Sir John Moore took place at Corunna, the next day after his death, at an early hour. Major Campbell of the 42d; Ensign Hall of the 38th; and the Rev W. Cooley, attached to the horse brigade of lord Pagot died on the 3d—the two former of their wounds.

There had been an immense number of French troops massacred at Madrid, and while Bonaparte was on his way in pursuit of the English army, the Spaniards retook Madrid. He was advised of this, returned with his army, and took it a second time.

The Spanish troops were concentrating their forces in the south of Spain, determined to stand as long as possible. If they could not hold out, the Junta, and the brave leaders of the opposition to the tyranny of Bonaparte, were determined to embark at Cadiz for South America.

Napoleon had in consequence of unpleasant news from Austria returned to Paris leaving his brother Joseph at or near Madrid.

The British Government had recently sent 10,000 men to the south of Spain, and it was said that the troops that had just arrived from Corunna would be sent back.

The British government had also sent additional supplies of muskets, &c. to the Patriots in the South of Spain who were victorious in every instance of coming in contact with the French.

The Halifax sloop of war, failed from Bermuda ten days since, having on board Mr. Oakley, charged with important dispatches to Mr. Erskine, which are particularly spoken of in a subsequent article which we have extracted from a London paper.—Mr. Oakley failed from England on the 23d of Feb. and got on board the Halifax at sea.

Parliament met about the middle of Jan. The King's speech, proceedings &c. we shall give tomorrow.

The Manchester Packet had arrived in 24 days from New-York. The London papers are filled with our Congressional news, and their own remarks which we shall hereafter notice.

Passengers in the Packet, a Spanish Minister and his Secretary, from the Central Junta—Mr. Thwaites and Mr. Nicholson. The ship Herkimer, Howland, was to sail from London about the 22d Feb. for New-York.

The King of England was in perfect health on the 9th Feb.

Stocks, this day at 1 o'clock.—3 per cent.

Cons. money, 66 37 48—Omnium 1-4 prem.

Graveyard, Feb. 1.—Sailed, the Mary, Reinbell, for Philadelphia.

SUMMARY EXTRACTS.

A London paper (The Day) of Feb. 4. says, "Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr. Erskine, our Minister in America.—It is confidently stated, that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our orders in council, provided the government of the United States shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches, is a Mr. Oakley. If this be true, farewell to British independence and maritime superiority! The Americans will not have struggled in vain, and France will have to boast more of her decrees than ever."

Dispatches were received in London Feb. 4 from Lisbon, dated Jan. 24. Most of the British troops had been embarked, after spiking the guns on the batteries at Lisbon, except Belem and Fort St. Julian, which places were occupied by the British. Two Russian men of war, and the Danish vessels in the Tagus, were ready to receive the persons and property of the British and Portuguese who might choose to quit Lisbon.

The 30th Bulletin of the French army had reached England. It is dated Valladolid, Jan. 21, and boasts of beating the English in the battle near Corunna on the 16th of Jan. The Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) commanded. By the 18th the bulletin says, the English had embarked and were out of sight, except some transports which got ashore, and the troops on board were made prisoners.

LONDON Feb. 3.—The 29th and 30th French Bulletin reached town this morning; the former contains an account of the surrender of a Spanish army of 12,000 men under the command of General Panegas, who was killed to Gen. Victor.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the accounts which government have this day received from Lisbon dated the 24th ult., of a contrary nature to those which we yesterday mentioned.

No advices had reached Lisbon to that time, of the arrival of the French in Portugal. The people were arming, and appeared determined to resist the enemy. The British troops were not as reported evacuating Lisbon, but as one of our regiments had embarked on a particular service, that circumstance might naturally give rise to rumour.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It is reported, that Lord Cochrane, and part of his ships crew

have been taken, in a Spanish Fort, in which he assisted in defending against the French. Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral Berkeley at Lisbon, bro't by capt. Reilly, who left the Tagus on the 24th of Jan. The British troops had all come in from the frontiers of Portugal in consequence of the approach of the French.—The 14th and 20th L. Dragoons, and the 29th foot, with two battalions of the German Legion, were preparing to embark in the Tagus. Their destination is supposed to be Cadiz.

This bulletin states, that they had taken 6,500 prisoners, and killed 5000. They calculate that of the 38,000 men which the English landed in Spain, not more than 24,000 will return.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 3, it was agreed to raise 130,000 seamen and 31,400 marines for the present year.

On the 1st, 2d and 3d of February, Parliament were principally engaged in an investigation of the conduct of the Duke of York. We have not the papers containing the result.

We are sorry to state that the fleet of transports, which lately failed from Yarmouth Roads, under convoy of the Noble for Cadiz, have been dispersed in a tremendous gale on the 30th ult. The lord Hood, one of the transports, has put into Portsmouth, and the master states, that when he parted, only 13 out of the 37 which left Yarmouth were in company.

30th BULLETIN of the ARMY of SPAIN, Valladolid Jan. 21.

The Duke Dalmatia left Batanzos on the 12th inst. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while gen. Franceschi ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of Sels. He made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took 6 officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the same day a body of 30 marines, who were fetching water from the bay near Moro, were taken. From the village of Perillo, the English fleet could be observed in the harbour of Corunna.

On the 13th the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded, the number of which, according to spies and defectors, amounts to 3 or 4000 men. The English were in the meanwhile occupied in clearing the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting the late intended for his fortification refused to admit them in it. On the evening of the 14th we saw a fresh convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the divisions Merle and Mermot occupied the heights of Villaboa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed.

The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th at three o'clock P. M. that the duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermot, which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Ervina. The second regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory, gen. Jordan, at the head of the Voltigeurs wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy, driven from his position, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy avoided himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions at the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the arrangement. We counted on the field of battle 8000 of their dead bodies, among which was the bodies of two other General officers, whose names we are acquainted with. We have taken 20 officers 300 men and 4 pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1300 horses, which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 160 wounded.

The colonel of the 47th reg. distinguished himself. An ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English officer, who had endeavoured to wrest from him his eagle.

At day break on the 17th we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 12th the whole had disappeared.

The duke of Dalmatia had caused a cannonade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the Palloza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had been encamped) 2000 English muskets, Magazines also were fixed, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects belonging to the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and defectors, is that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 1500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it.—They had disembarked 38000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation 6000 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found asylum on board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights, are very favourable to an army on their retreat.

Of the 38,000 men whom the British had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

The army of Romana, which at the end of Dec. by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Gallacia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 5000 men, who are wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and

all Galicia which the English had been de-
ficient to cover, are conquered and subdued.
The general of division Lapille has sent
patrols into Portugal, who have been well
received there.

Gen. Maupetit has entered Salamanca; he
met there with some flock of the English
troops.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.
Extract from the Log-Book of the Ship *Union*,
Captain Girdon.

December 14th, 1808.—At 6 p. m. was
brought to by a shot from an English frigate
the *Ruby*. The Sandwich lugger and a gun
boat in company; was hailed nearly at the
same moment by the frigate and lugger, and
ordered to heave to, which was complied
with: soon after was boarded by a lieuten-
ant from the frigate, and immediately after,
by the commander of the lugger himself.—
The usual enquiries, what and where the
ship was from, &c. having been gone
through on deck, the lieutenant of the frigate
required of captain Girdon to see the
papers of the ship, and to know if there was
a messenger of dispatches on board; when
he was invited to the cabin, where, on be-
ing introduced to Mr. Purviance, as bearer
of dispatches, and after a strict examination
of the ship's passports and other papers, to-
gether with the logbook, he required to take
them on board the frigate, the lieut. adding
at the same time, that captain Girdon must
go with him, also the Messenger with the
dispatches; that such were the orders of his
commander, commodore Thicknesse.

Mr. Purviance refused to go, and like-
wise desired captain Girdon not to leave
the ship himself, nor to suffer his papers,
least any accident should happen, informing
captain Girdon, that he was persuaded the
commodore would not insist on it, when the
lieutenant would go on board and make his
report. At this the lieutenant flew into a
rage, and made an attempt to pull the ship's
papers out of captain Girdon's hands, in
which he but in part succeeded. They
were however, recovered again by Captain
Girdon. Both the lieutenant of the frigate
and the commander of the lugger (who, be-
ing also then present) threatened captain
Girdon and Mr. Purviance, if they did not
go with them on board the frigate, they
would be obliged to use force. On being
again refused the officers went on deck, and
hailed the frigate, acquainting the commo-
dore with what had taken place, who imme-
diately ordered his officers to bring cap-
tain Girdon with his papers; at the same
time another boat, full of officers and men,
was sent from the frigate, who jumped on
board and absolutely took command of the
Union, compelling the man at the helm to
steer after the frigate.

Captain Girdon finding himself thus situa-
ted, went on board, insinuating however to
carry his own papers. Whilst captain Girdon
was stepping into the boat, the officers
were heard conferring what was best to
be done about Mr. Purviance going on board.
The commander of the lugger advised the
lieutenant to desist from forcing Mr. Pur-
viance, until the commodore had seen cap-
tain Girdon and the ship's papers. The
lieutenant then, addressing himself to the
captain of the lugger, said, he would again
demand Mr. Purviance to go on board also,
which, if he positively refused, he would
then go on board for further orders. The
lieutenant then returned to the cabin, ac-
companied by a firing of officers from the
second boat of the frigate, and addressed
himself to Mr. Purviance, in a very menac-
ing tone in these words:

Well Sir! do you positively refuse going
on board the frigate without being forced?
—On being answered by Mr. Purviance
that he was "determined neither to leave
the ship, or to suffer the dispatches to be ta-
ken, unless by force, and that at the risk of
his life"—The officers then left the cabin,
saying he (Mr. Purviance) should soon see
he would be compelled to go.—That he
would return and not only take him, but
every passenger on board. On which, Mr.
Purviance reminded the officer, that "this
was not a ship in the merchant service, but
a vessel sailing under the special orders of
the American government, not only for the
protection of its citizens, and that there
were no passengers on board who were not
citizens of the United States."

Mr. Purviance added, that "it would be-
come them to be more circumspect in their
conduct on both, as perhaps they might find
it a more serious business than they were
aware of; since he should be obliged to
make a report of it, not only to the Ameri-
can minister at London, but also to the Lieut-
enant minister at Philadelphia, and that he
should do the same if he was a king's
vessel." Mr. Purviance observed that "this
vessel, in her present capacity, was more sac-
red, perhaps than a king's vessel, or an armed
vessel of any nation; as she was not only
protected specially by the American govern-
ment, but also by the British minister re-
siding in America.

The officers finding Mr. Purviance was
determined not to give way, then assented
to take captain Girdon alone; who, after be-
ing detained upwards of an hour on board
the frigate, returned with the commander of
the lugger, and some of the officers of the
second boat leaving behind them the lieuten-
ant that made the first visit.

The officers then proceeded to examine
the ship's hold, which they did minutely, by
opening some of the passenger's baggage; as
also to ascertain if there was any merchan-
dize on board.—After which they returned
to the cabin to take leave—and saying they
were satisfied, they went off.

The only apology offered for this strange
proceeding, was, that the boarding officer
suggested Mr. Purviance, (the bearer of dis-
patches) from his name might be a French
man, and that the possession of the dispatch-
es was assumed as a cover for him. And
that when they hailed the ship before board-
ing, they understood captain Girdon to an-
swer, that the ship was called the *Ganges*
instead of the *Union*.

The Pennypack paper mills near Philadel-
phia were destroyed by fire on Sunday even-
ing last—loss estimated at \$20,000.

NEWARK March 20.
Fire.—We are concerned to state, that
on Tuesday morning last the large Cotton
Manufactory of Bloomfield, near this town,
together with all its contents, was entirely
consumed by fire. We understand that the
property was owned wholly or in part by the
ingenious Mr. Crosby, and that the actual
loss he has sustained is estimated at about
Fifteen Thousand dollars.

The ships Pacific, Stanton, for Falmouth,
and Mentor, Ward, for L-Orient, both with
messengers and dispatches, failed yesterday
afternoon, with a fine breeze from W. N. W.
madam Turreau and children went out in
the latter. Both were full of passengers.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

From the London Courier of Feb. 18, evening.
Of America.—The first Division this morn-
ing took place last night upon Lord Gren-
ville's motion relative to America and the
orders in council. The motion was nega-
tived 115 to 70. The main ground taken by
the late ministers was, that we ought to have
accepted the proposition with America made
to us last August, to repeal the embargo
with respect to us, if we abandoned our or-
ders with respect to her. Lord Melville,
who spoke for the first time this season, placed
the question in a clear, peripatetic,
statesman-like point of view, proving that
our orders were in retaliation to the Decrees
of France, the repeal of which must precede
the removal of our orders. The American
embargo was confessed by its authors to be
a municipal measure, and had nothing to do
with the case in point.

LONDON, February 17.
Mr. Cevallos has arrived in London, and
the accounts he has communicated tend to
confirm the opinion entertained by some
people in this country, of the popular enthu-
siasm in the south of Spain in favour of the
Bourbon dynasty. To provide against dis-
after, we are happy to learn that measures
are taken to secure the fleet in the port of
Cadiz, from the calamity which has unhappi-
ly befallen that in the harbour of Ferrol,
where ten line of battle ships and five fri-
gates are laid to be in the hands of the en-
emy.

Many persons have been arrested in Cadiz
and great exertions are making to improve
the fortification of that place.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Marquis de Ro-
mana, with the remains of his army, has ta-
ken possession of Bayonna, a few ports in Gal-
licia, where it is likely he will be able to sus-
tain himself till we can send ships to bring
him away.

The expedition preparing at Cork goes
on with the greatest alacrity. Orders were
yesterday received at Portsmouth to dispatch
40 sail of transports to Cork—they will sail
the instant the wind is fair.

London Feb. 6.—PORTUGAL.
The French have again possessed them-
selves of this country. His majesty's ship
triumph left the Tagus on the 17th ult., at
which time the guns of the forts of St. Julien
and Belem had been spiked and thrown in-
to the sea, and every thing was in a for-
ward state of preparation for the evacuation
of Lisbon; the near approach of a formida-
ble French force, under the command of
Duke de Belluno, having been accurately
ascertained.—Oporto, we believe, is al-
ready in the possession of the enemy.

Bonaparte has communicated to the Sen-
ate his resolution respecting Spain and Por-
tugal; the latter is to be united to Spain,
and to form a new kingdom for his brother
Joseph; in compensation whereof, Biscay,
the rest of Navarre, part of Arragon, and
Catalonia, are to be annexed to France &
the river Ebro, from Sandern to Tortosa, is
said to be the future limit of France.

THE LOTTERY
For the improvement of the upper end of
Main-Street, will commence drawing on the
last Monday in May next. A few tickets
are yet unsold, and may be had at the office
of the Kentucky Gazette.

As no money will be wanting until the
prizes are due, any person purchasing one
ticket shall have a credit of 30 days from the
conclusion of the drawing, by giving a negoti-
able note with a good endorser.

The citizens of Lexington have witnessed
the great improvements made on the Streets
by Lotteries; and when they recollect how
much the upper end of Main-Street re-
quires similar improvement it is confidently
hoped that the accomplishment of that object,
exclusive of the flattering prospect of gain,
will be an inducement sufficient to ensure the
sale of the remaining tickets.

For Rent,

THE family part of the House adjoining the
store of Williamson & Dodge. There are six good
rooms—four of them have fire places; a good
kitchen, &c. For terms, apply to

N. B. This house is so situated as will make it
a good and convenient place for an office, in business
of any kind, as it may be divided.

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by
wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of
MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening
suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which
were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and pur-
chased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes
of genuine and very superior quality Madeira
Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They
are as usual supplied from their nail manufactury
with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought
Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last—
one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and
it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand
may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be
within a range of from ten to twenty miles from
Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in
that distance. Any person who will send it home,
or give information where it is to be had, shall be
well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust-Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 25.

ECLIPSE.

In a part of the first edition of the Ken-
tucky Almanac, a typographical error was
committed, relative to the eclipse which is
to take place on Saturday evening next.
It is there stated to happen in the morning,
which should have been in the afternoon.—
And the Eclipse on the 23d October, in the
same copies, should have been morning in-
stead of afternoon.

We have received a letter from one of our
subscribers in Montgomery county, from
which we extract the following, assuring
himself and others, that the neglect is not
attributable to us, as we have regularly de-
posited the papers in the Post Office at this place
the evening of the day on which they are
printed.

"Montgomery, April 7th, 1809.

"As a subscriber for your Gazette, I in-
form you, that through the neglect of post
or prels, your subscribers in the neighbour-
hood of Six's mill, have not received their
papers since January. When we became
subscribers, we were to have our papers deliv-
ered at the above mill weekly. This neglect
we hope you will have rectified in future.—
We are informed the post leaves the papers
on the road for his expenses."

ERRATA.

The Sweepstake Races, advertised to be
run on the fourth of May, will not be run
till the eleventh.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have appropri-
ated \$18,000 to satisfy Olmstead's claim.

The New-Hampshire elections have ter-
minated in favour of Federalism.
In Massachusetts the Federalists appear to
have the advantage.

One of the principal squares in Richmond
V. was nearly consumed by fire.

FARMERS—A TENTION!!!

Until lately, none of our productions have
produced Cash. At present there is one, in
the cultivation of which, the whole United
States cannot rival Kentucky, which sells
readily for that valuable commodity, the de-
mand and price of which has been much en-
creased, and which without doubt will con-
tinue to year after year.—I mean Hemp.—
Heretofore America has been principally
supplied with this article from Russia—the
Union producing but a small part of what
was consumed. Congress has given boun-
ties to encourage the fisheries of New-Eng-
land—and has laid protecting duties to en-
courage every species of manufacture and
agriculture which could at all be made to sup-
ply the current demand. There can be no
doubt, but Congress will also do this with
respect to Hemp—whenever it is found that
the country can afford a supply adequate to
the quantity required for consumption. The
Eastern States from the poverty of their soil
cannot produce much of it; nor can any west-
ern state (but Kentucky) from the same
cause and also from a want of Slave labour.
In every case where they have the one, they
have not the other; except in Tennessee,
where they are engaged wholly in the cultiva-
tion of cotton. Kentucky therefore must
always be the principal Hemp State—and
Kentucky can go far to supply what is de-
manded for the consumption of the Union.

Let Farmers therefore promote the interests
of their country by promoting their own.
Let them sow all be Hemp they can. The
more Hemp, the more Manufactories will be
established and the more manufactures the
better will be the price of the article. This has
been the uniform progress of the Hemp busi-
ness heretofore. And there can be no doubt
also, but the present Congress which has
shown every disposition to make us indepen-
dent of the world, will adopt decisive mea-
sures to encourage this part of our industry.
This year not a Hemp Seed but will be sow-
ed—more would be if it could be procured.
This is a serious misfortune, and arose from
an opinion which generally prevailed last
year, and which I was weak enough myself
to entertain, that in consequence of the
high price of feed, then, great quantities
would be raised, and the market would be
glutted with it this spring. So fully was I
impressed with this opinion, that I expected
I could buy cheaper than I could raise it; &
now I cannot sow half the Hemp I intended
because I cannot procure the Seed. Most
of my neighbors and numbers whom I hear
of elsewhere are in the same situation—un-
fortunately the same opinion I find prevail-
ing to what will be the price of feed next year
and for the same reason I should not be fur-
tized if it was then scarcer and higher, I
would therefore advise every farmer who in-
tends to raise Hemp next year, to raise as
much feed as he thinks will answer his own
purpose. He will then be safe, and cannot
be disappointed; and if feed should even be
low, he will not be obliged to pay money for
it, and can lose little or nothing—if any
thing at all.

A FARMER.

Editorial note. Our correspondent in-
forms us that one quart of feed will sow an
acre in drills, and that an acre will produce
75 bushels of feed.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this
place dated

"St. Louis, April 5, 1809.

"We are at present in a state of alarm.
The Sankies, Ioways, Fox and Paunts, for-
merly mortal enemies of the Ojages, have
now joined, and threaten destruction to
us all. They stole a number of horses from
the neighboring farmers a few days ago,
and a party of mounted riflemen have gone
in pursuit of them. Governor Lewis has
ordered out 140 riflemen to march immedi-
ately for the defence of Fort Belle Vieue,
near the river De Moine. The works are
very incomplete, not having had time to
build a block house, or smith their pickets.

Clarke Circuit, March Term, 1809.

Thomas Constant, complainant

against

Maximillion and Nathaniel Bowren,

defendants

The defendant Nathaniel Bowren not having
appeared his appearance herein, agreeably to the
act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, where-
fore, on motion of the complainant, by his coun-
sel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do ap-
pear here on the third day of the next June term,
and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy
of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Telfe,

Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. &c.

ROBERT MACNITT, proposes Pastur-

ing Horses and Horned Cattle by the season, which

will commence the first of May, and expire the first

of November, on the following terms: Horses

Eight Dollars—three to be paid in advance; Horn-

Cattle Five Dollars—two to be paid in advance;

the remainder of each at the expiration of the season.

The pasture is of the best quality, conveni-

ently divided by fences, with plenty of water, and

lies at Col. Patterson's Stone quarry.

Lexington, April 25.

Lieut. Prior arrived here from the above
place, a few days ago, and from his report,
we fear their small garrison will be butchered
before a reinforcement can get up. We
have very little apprehension here as we can
raise a respectable force in a few hours.
Should the British and their very humane
allies attack us in force, we may probably
be obliged to request a reinforcement from
the Big Knives. Friendly Indians who
have come in, say, that several bad birds
from Canada are flying about the villages."

The foregoing letter was brought by an
express dispatched by Governor Lewis, to
acquaint Governor Harrison with the hostile
disposition of the Indians.—(Reporter.

Brick Houses to Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent for one or more
years his houses on Upper and Short streets. The
corner house on short street has six good rooms,
with a cellar, and a good brick kitchen two stories
high, adjoining also is a brick house two stories
high, with two rooms, and a good cellar. The
house adjoining on Upper street, has seven good
rooms, with a cellar and a good kitchen. There
are pumps of excellent water attached to each ten-
ement, together with the requisite out houses.
Their proximity to the court and market houses,
and the plan on which they are built, render them
eligible for the residence of professional gentlemen.

Walter Warfield.

April 15th, 1809.

Take Notice.

THAT sometime in August, 1806, I empowered
Holt, Crump, of Greenup county, by letter of at-
torney, to act as my lawful agent in adjusting a
settlement of the estate of Wm. Hally, deceased,
of Fairfax county, state of Virginia. And now I
make known, that all acts done by said attor-
ney after this date, shall be null and void, as re-
pects the estate of said Hally—tho' I do not make
this public declaration for any cause of failure on
the part of the attorney, aforesaid, but wishing
such power entirely extinguished.

Mary King.

Montgomery county, April 1st, 1809.

The Noted Running Horse

Young Whip.

A BEAUTIFUL bay of elegant figure, fifteen
and a half hands high, four years old the 8th
of August next; will stand at Col. Buford's farm in
Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, and
eight miles from Lexington, and will be let to (a
few) mares at ten dollars the leap, or twenty dol-
lars the season, which has now commenced and
will end the 10th day of July next. At stated notes
for the season made payable the 10th of July next
to be given, and the money for the leap paid when
the mare is covered. Good palfreage for mares
from a distance of 20 miles, but no responsibility.
Young whip was got by Lightfoot's imported and
celebrated running horse Whip; Whip by Saltram;
Saltram by the noted and most famous English turf
horse Eclipse—suffice it to say, that the blood,
figure and character of the imported horse Whip,
was inferior to none. His pedigree, which is very
lengthy, and of the best crosses in England, with
certificates, &c. may be seen at the stand of Young
Whip—Young Whip's dam was got by Celar;
Celar by the imported horse Janus, out of col. Avel-
red Meade's famous brood mare Brandon. The
grand dam of Young Whip was got by Pilgrim;
Pilgrim by Col. Baylor's imported horse Fearnight,
out of the celebrated brood mare Brandon.

William B. Cooke.

April 22d, 1809.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office

at Winchester Kentucky, which if
not taken out within 3 months, will be sent
to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

April 10th 1809.

Blackburn Acres

Benjamin Abby

William Adkins

John Arnold

Robert Bartlett

Agathy Bridges

William Burk

John Bushup

Thomas Brockman

Edwin Berry

Alicia Cooke

William Crooks

William Crawford

Leroy Cole

Robert Culbertson

Samuel Clark

Polly Diddle

Robert L. Aldson

Joseph Douglass

Christopher Dawson

William Frame

Robert Grant

Peter Goolley

Catharine Hood

Barnabas Harris

John Howe

Saml. H. Hile

Barbary Harry

James Haggard

John Harper

EDMD. CALAWAY, P. M.

JESSA MINE CIRCUIT, 3rd April Term, 1809

Jacob Housler, complainant

against

Zachariah Toler, defendant

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant, by his coun-
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant Zachariah Toler is not an in-
habitant of this Commonwealth, and he having
failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably
to law and the rules of this court, it is ordered
by the court, that unless the said absent defendant,
Zachariah Toler do appear here on the third day
of our next July term, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, that the same shall be taken as con-
fessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a
copy of this order be inserted in some authorized
newspaper of this Commonwealth agreeably to law.

(A copy.) Telfe,

Saml. H. Woodson, c. j. c. c.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, MARCH TERM, 1809.

Thomas Constant, complainant

against

Maximillion and Nathaniel Bowren,

defendants

The defendant Nathaniel Bowren not having
appeared his appearance herein, agreeably to the
act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, where-
fore, on motion of the complainant, by his coun-
sel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do ap-
pear here on the third day of the next June term,
and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy
of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for eight weeks successively.

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ROBERT MACNITT, proposes Pastur-

ing Horses and Horned Cattle by the season, which

will commence the first of May, and expire the first

of November, on the following terms: Horses

Eight Dollars—three to be paid in advance; Horn-

Cattle Five Dollars—two to be paid in advance;

the remainder of each at the expiration of the season.

The pasture is of the best quality, conveni-

ently divided by fences, with plenty of water, and

lies at Col. Patterson's Stone quarry.

Lexington, April 25.

JOHNSON & WARNER.

BOOK SELLERS, OF PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE opened a BOOK-STORE at Lexington,
K. where they have for sale an extensive assort-
ment of

Miscellaneous & School Books.

They will be prepared with a large and constant
supply of the best School Books, Writing Pa-
pers, Bonnet Boards, Blank Books, and other
articles in their line, to execute the orders of
merchants, on terms which will be found advan-
tageous, and give a decided preference over im-
porting them from either Philadelphia or Bal-
timore.

Amongst their School Books are the following:

Lindley Murray's Works,

consisting of—

First Book for Children,

Spelling Book,

Introduction to the English Reader,

English Reader,

Sequel to the English Reader—a late edition,
with great alterations and improvements by the
author.

POETRY.

From the Washington Monitor.

[I believe it is well known by those who are acquainted at all with the life and writings of the celebrated Thomas Paine, that he has a very admirable poetical talent. The public have already been favoured with many specimens of his abilities in that way, and I now present them with another. The following production, on the tender passion of Love, is from the pen of that extraordinary man; and, as far as my judgment extends, will add to his celebrity. I do not know that it has ever appeared in print before.]

TO SIR ROBERT SMYTH.

As I will not attempt to rival your witty description of Love, (in which you say, "Love is like paper credit, with a fool it is wit, with a wit it is folly.") I will retreat to sentiment, and try if I can match you there: and that I may start with a fair chance I will begin with your own question,

WHAT IS LOVE?

'Tis that delightful transport we can feel,
Which painters cannot paint nor words reveal,
Nor any art we know of can conceal
Canst thou describe the sun beams to the blind?
Or make him feel a shadow with his mind?
So neither can we by description show
This first of all felicities below.

When happy Love pours magic o'er the soul,
And all our thoughts in sweet delirium roll;
When Contemplation spreads its rainbow wings,
And every flutter some new transport brings,
How sweetly then our moments glide away,
And dreams prolong the transports of the day;
We live in ecstasy, to all things kind,
For love can teach a moral to the mind.

But are there not some other thoughts that prove
What is this wonder of the soul call'd Love?
O! yes, there are, but of a different kind,
The dreadful horrors of a dismal mind.
Some jealous fury throws its poison'd dart,
And rends in pieces the distracted heart.
When Love's a tyrant, and the soul a slave,
No hope remains to thought but in the grave:
In that dark den it sees a end to grief,
And what was once its dread becomes relief.

What are the iron chains the hands have wrought?
The hardest chain to break is made of thought.
Think well of this ye lovers and be kind,
Nor play with torture on a tortur'd mind.

NOTE.

A gentleman in looking over his tailor's account observed a charge of six or seven shillings on a coat more than he was accustomed to pay. On enquiry, the tailor informed him that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth. "Good God," cried the gentleman, "is scarce half a year ago when you told me that you managed to make a waistcoat for your little boy, from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from, and I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I have not increased in size since that period." "No sir," (said snip) "you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is grown surprisingly—you'd scarcely know him."

Lexington Library Company.

THE Directors of the Lexington Library Company, hereby give notice to those concerned, that all shares will be forfeited, on which contributions were due in the months of June and December last, unless the same be discharged within three months from this date; and that defaulting shareholders will still be responsible for the balance due on their respective shares. Conformably to the by-laws, a list of defaulters will be posted in the Library room.

On examining the accounts of the corporation, the directors ascertain that a loss of from 1500 to 2000 dollars has been sustained in consequence of the neglect and inattention of former officers. On the shares now advertised as forfeitable, upwards of 600 hundred dollars appear to be due; when therefore, they consider the additions which might have been made to the Library from the receipt of those sums; the losses which have been sustained, and the injury which has consequently fallen upon the regular and the punctual shareholders; the directors in justice to those whose interests they are appointed to advance, cannot avoid resolving to execute the by-laws, and to forfeit every share without respect to persons which shall in future be found too long in arrears.

A considerable addition of books will be made to the Library during the present week; a greater increase is contemplated within the present year, and if the shareholders are punctual in advancing their contributions, the directors have no doubt but the institution will soon accomplish all the objects which its most sanguine friends hoped for when it was established.

In consequence of the addition which has been made to the library, it was thought by some of its friends, that the price of shares should be enhanced, but the directors wishing to make it as extensively useful as possible, and to give numbers an opportunity of participating in its benefits have determined to let the shares remain at their old price of ten dollars for the present. Those who are inclined to purchase may for the next six months purchase shares of the secretary or at the store of Messrs. Jones & David Maccon, unless the number authorized by law should be sooner filled; after that time the price will be fifteen dollars.

By order of the Directors,

David Logan, Sec.

Lexington Library, March 30, 1809.

Wanted immediately on hire, two Negroes, to wit, a boy and girl, 12 or 13 years of age. Enquire at this office.

Education.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue, as heretofore, to instruct a small number of Pupils in the Latin and Greek languages, together with all the branches of Science usually taught in academical institutions, at his rural residence in Jessamine county at the moderate rate of ten dollars per session paid in advance—or twelve dollars at the end of the session, for which an attested promissory note will be required.—His Summer Session commences on the 2d Monday in May next,

S. Wilson.

Forest-Hill, April 14th, 1809.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 2d inst. a Negro Man named Cesar, about forty years of age, heavy made and very much black marked, black complexion; had on a round about coat and a pair of grey cloth pantaloons. Any person who will take him said negro and return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be rewarded for their trouble,

Lewis Hawks.

17 miles from Lexington on Curd's road.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Nathan B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY Mare, five years old, tall spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, fine fore armed, crooked in her back joints, remarkable fine delicate legs, not branded. Who ever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Mason, of Jefferson, or H. Breck ridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1808.

Paul & Charles Bradford, HAVING entered into partnership in Book Binding, respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on that business extensively, on Main street. They solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

Lexington, April 12.

New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloth for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do. Cassimers, casinet and swansdowns. Marcellus waistcoating. Rose and point blankets. White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels. Coating, Booking baze and kerseys. Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord. Superb prints and chintzes. Fine printed fancy cambricks. Fine gingham and dimities. Calmancoes and bombazets. Gurrals, emerties, balfas and mamoodies. Fine shirting cotton and shirting balta. Irish linen and lawns. India checks and calicoes. 4 4 and 6 4 fine cambrick muslin. Cravat do. do. Plain and twill'd coloured cambrick muslin. 4 4 and 6 4 book and leno muslin. Fine jacquet and mull mull do. Fine crossbarr'd veind'd do. Plain and tainbour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs.

5 4, 6 4, 7 4 and 8 4 rich damask shawls. Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair. India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs. British do. do. Real and mock M. dress handkerchiefs. Roman and pique do. do. White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs.

Ladies plain and laced cotton hose. Men's plain and laced do. do. Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets. A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New-York.

Women and children's leno caps. Children's leather hats and bonnets. Men's superfine London hats. Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose—rich sandal fancy do.

Men's plain and laced English silk hose. Assorted extra long silk gloves. Best English extra long and habit do. Black and white veils.

Plaid and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns. Cotton do. do.

Ladies' elegant tainbour'd cambrick muslin and jacquet muslin dresses.

Ladies real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. do.

China, Salin, figured, plain and plaid lutestring and embossed ribbons.

Silk and cotton cords and buttons.

Tapes, bobbins and taste.

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks.

Sewing cotton, thread and twist.

Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives.

Kitchen and cooks' knives.

Gentlemen's portable razor cases.

Razors and scissors.

An assortment of fashionable buttons.

Gold breast pins and broaches.

An assortment of pins and needles.

Ivory and quill back combs.

Gilt and mahogany looking glasses.

Violins and violin strings and bases.

Painted and common snuff boxes.

Coffee mills, marbles, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes.

Plain kid and Morocco do.

Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps.

Gentlemen's boots.

GROCERIES.

Old wines and 4th proof French brandy. Jamaica rum and cherry bounce. Loaf sugar and coffee. Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS.

Pepper, alspice, ginger and chocolate. Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves. Mustard, Allum, coppers and brimstone. Prime Connecticut cheese. Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use.

Real martinique cardials. An assortment of confectionary. A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware.

Window glass and Dorey's bar iron, &c. Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount-steepling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

Richard Barry, Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH SHOE, NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT of GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented. Lexington, October 11, 1808.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tamers Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey: all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering: Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone, Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 95 per hundred, Whiskey at 15 6d per gallon, country Linnen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late stag nation act passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

The celebrated, imported English turf horse, HONEST JOHN.

A BEAUTIFUL dark bay or brown about 16 hands high, lengthy, elegantly, & proportionably formed, of fine movement, and possessing great muscular powers, will stand this season at my stable in Lexington, and let to mares at the very reduced price of Twenty Dollars the season, which may be discharged by Fifteen sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the groom for each mare when put; Thirty Dollars to insure a colt, the money to be returned should the mare not prove to be with foal, provided the remains the property of the person who put her to the horse. Attended notes for twenty dollars the season, or thirty to insure, must be sent with the mare, payable on or before the 20th December next. I would advise those gentlemen who wish to breed from this famous turf horse, to come and inspect him, that they may be able to judge for themselves. While on the turf in England, his performance there will justly entitle him to be ranked amongst the first order of great running horses. One of the greatest runners now in England is own brother to Honest John, which is Sir H. Williamfon's Honest Starling, who in 1805, won eight places, two of which were king's plates and a gold cup, which may be seen by reference to the Racing calendar of 1805 now in my possession. The great scarcity of cash, and the liberality of my Friends in putting to other fine horses that I formerly owned, has induced me to cover this great horse at so reduced a price. Good pasturage gratis for mares at a distance, but no responsibility—mares will be fed with grain, if required, at a moderate price, for which the money must be sent with the mares.

WILLIAM T. BANTON.

Lexington, April, 1809.

PEDIGREE.

HONEST JOHN was bred by Mr. Milbank, Yorkshire—his sire the celebrated horse Sir Peter Teazle, at this time allowed by all Sportmen to be the best covering horse in England—he now covers at 26 guineas a mare. In the year 1805—34 of Sir Peter Teazle's colts were winners, and won 91 purfes, King's Plates, Gold Cups, &c. &c. His grand sire, Mr. Tatterfall's famous horse Highflyer, who was never beaten or paid forfeit—His great grand sire Herod, &c.—His dam, own fillet to Windleton, by Magnet—his grand dam, fillet to Amazon, by Le Sang—his great grand dam, Magog's dam, by Rib, out of Mother Western—the grand dam of the noted horse Eclipse, the property of Col. O'Kelly.

Performance of Honest John, copied from the Racing Calendars of the years 1797 and 1798.

1797—York, August the 26th.

A subscription of 50 guineas each, for three years old, carrying 8 stone 2 lb. each, two miles, three subscribers.

Mr. Milbank's Honest John, by Sir Peter Teazle out of a fillet of Windleton 1

Mr. Crumpton's Telegraph 2

1797—Richmond, Yorkshire, Sept. 6.

A sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for 3 years old colts 8 stone, and fillies 7 stone 12 lb. six subscribers.

Mr. Milbank's br. colt Honest Joan, by Sir Peter 1

Sir W. V. Tempest's b. c. Bottifham, by Alexander, out of Cat 2

Sir T. Galtcoigne's b. colt Timothy 3

Mr. Pierle's b. c. Brother to Rotolis 4

Honest John was then purchased by Mr. Wentworth.

1798—York, Monday, August the 20th.

Mr. Wentworth's Honest John, by Sir Peter, beat lord Darlington's celebrated horse Plaitow, 4 miles, 8 fones each, for 200 guineas.

1798—Richmond, Yorkshire, Tuesday, September the 4th.

A sweepstakes of 150 guineas, three miles, nine subscribers.

Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Honest John, by Sir Peter Teazle, out of a fillet of Windleton, four years old 2 4 1 1

Mr. Fenton's gray colt Dapple, four years old 1 5 3 2

Sir William Gerard's ch. colt Garfwood, 4 years old 3 3 2 2

Sir H. T. Vane's b. c. Bottifham, 4 years old 4 1 diff.

Mr. Hutchinson's gr. c. Little Scot, 4 years old 5 2 drawn.

After this race Honest John broke down.

THE NOTED IMPORTED STALLION SOURCROUT.

WILL cover the ensuing season at P. G. Voorhies's stable, near the Forks of Elkhorn, three and a half miles from Frankfort K. at Thirty Dollars the season which may be discharged in wheat, hemp, pork or beef cattle on foot, at their market prices, if delivered at the horse's stand, by the first day of February next; or Twenty in cash, paid by the first day of January next; Thirty-five Dollars to insure a mare to be with foal—an attested note will be required to accompany the mare, and one dollar cash to the groom; or Sixteen Dollars the single leap.

He is a bay horse, fifteen and a half hands high, strong, bony and well proportioned; and for pedigree and performance, the following certificates will prove him equal to any horse ever imported.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that the bay horse Sourcrount was bred by the Duke of Grafton, he was got by Highflyer, his dam, Jewel, by Squirrel, grand dam, Sophia, by Blank; his dam, Lord Leigh's Diana, by Second; grand dam, Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Stenyan's Arabian, out of Gipsy; she was bred by Sir Ralph Milbanke, got by King William's Black Barb without a Tongue, out of Sir Ralph's black mare, bred by Mr. D. Acrey, and got by Makeless, out of one of his best royal mares. Sourcrount won eight times at five years old, and has not been in training since; he was no white except saddle spots. This horse I sold to Robert Heaton. Witness my hand, [Signed] Richard Tattersall.

London, September 3. 1796.

PERFORMANCES OF SOURCROUT.

April 30th, at New-market, he beat Sir W. Aston's Vinegar, a match for 45 guineas—June 28th, at Ascot heath, he won the bag-shot stakes of 10 guineas each, six subscribers, beating Javelin and four others—he also beat at Ascot heath Mr. Fyndal's Sal Williams, for 45 guineas—and same day Mr. Cookson's Chambooe, two miles, for 100 guineas—he won at Blanford 50l. for all ages, four mile heats, beating Phalanx and three others, two of which were distanced the first heat—at Dorchester he won 50l. four mile heats, beating Phalanx and Merry Andrew—at Burford he received 50 guineas forfeit, from True Blue—at Bath he won fifty—at New-market he received 80 guineas forfeit from Mr. Strut's Bramble.

Highflyer, the sire of Sourcrount, won 8920 guineas, and never started after he was five years old; he was never beaten, nor paid forfeit; he got more running horses than any horse in England; and in 1791 he covered at fifty guineas a mare and one guinea to the groom.

The season to commence the twentieth of March and expire the twentieth July. Good pasturage for mares gratis, and may be fed with grain on reasonable terms—all necessary care and attention may be relied on—accidents and escapes not accountable for.

P. G. VOORHIES. March 4th, 1809.

State of Kentucky, Woodford Circuit, 3d March Term, 1809.

James Lockett, complainant against John Watkins, and Lewis Young & James Moss, executors of John Watkins, dec. defendants.

THE defendant John Watkins not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper for 8 weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,

John M. Kinney, Jr. c. w. c.

State of Kentucky, Woodford Circuit, 3d March Term, 1809.

William Buford, complainant against David Speed, Andrew Cowan, John Wilson, and David Dryden, Rheiannah Bledsoe and Della Dryden, heirs and representatives of William Dryden, deceased, defendants.

THIS defendant John Wilson not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest,

John M. Kinney, Jr. c. w. c.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, 3d March Term 1809.

Cornelius Coyle, complainant against Samuel Pryor, defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

(A Copy.) Attest,

Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

SADDLERY, BLACKALL STEPHENS,

late from London, where he has transacted business for the first houses in his line with full satisfaction—begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has commenced the above business opposite to Mr. Leavy's store, Main-street, Lexington, and trusts from the neatness of his work, to merit the approbation of those who shall favour him with their orders.

N. B. Saddles for race horses and horse's cloths made in the most elegant style.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Roswell Johnson's (on Roanoke, Montgomery county, Virginia) where she was married, the sixteenth instant, a Negro Woman, named Rachel, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, straight and well made, about five feet three inches high, long forehead, rather a dull countenance, though tolerable likely and remarkably diffident, and seldom speaks, but when she does, it is accompanied with a simple smile, which appears the effects of bashfulness; she has remarkable white sound teeth, which she shows when she speaks; she has been raised to house work chiefly; can cook, wash, and spin cotton or wool exceedingly well; she was raised at Genl. Preston's on New River, and all her family live in that neighbourhood; she was never out of the county until her elopement, and has left her husband who belongs to me and whom she lived with in apparent content. It is supposed that she has been persuaded off by some white man who has induced her to believe he would give her freedom, and take her to some other state, where I make no doubt but she will be sold; it is believed they will make to some of the western states, probably Tennessee or Natchez, or Kentucky. I cannot exactly tell what clothing she had, as she was hired out, but I understand she took with her a yellow linsey habit, a dark chambray and a white muslin do. with several other articles of clothing. We have reason to believe she was disguised in a boy's habit, as she had mentioned to some of her companions that a proposition of this kind had been made to her by a white man that had promised her freedom to go with him, but said she had no thoughts of it. I will give the above reward if taken in the county, or for giving such information that she may be regained; and if at a greater distance, I will pay in proportion, besides paying all reasonable charges in bringing her to the subscriber, living in Montgomery, Virginia.

Eliza Madison.

March 19th, 1809.

THE assignees of John Jordan,

do hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Maclean is authorised to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees, Lexington, September 19, 1808.

WE, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by a decree of the honourable Clarke circuit court, made at their March term last, in a suit in chancery in the said court, wherein John and Graham Hazlerigg are complainants, and the heirs of William Hazlerigg, deceased, defendants—will meet, pursuant to the said decree, on the premises in Clarke county, on the waters of Boones creek, on the third Monday in May next, at the hour of twelve, in order to sell, at twelve months' credit, the following property, to wit: one hundred and forty acres of land, also one negro woman, and two negro men, named Solomon and Tom. Due attendance will be paid, by

Richard Hickman, James Browning, John Morton.

April 10th, 1809.

AT the rate of \$100 per annum

each, will be given as hire for twelve stout Negro Men, the privilege being vested in me at the expiration of 90 days from the commencement of the term of hire, or at some stipulated date, to purchase such of them as may appear in character adapted to my use. For these a liberal price in cash will be given.—Application may be made to me at the Big Bone Lick, in Boone county.

If unattainable upon the principle expressed, the slaves will be hired unconditional, until the 1st January next, at the rate specified. They are immediately wanted.

6t, James Colquhoun.

March 25th, 1809.

Lots for Sale,

ON that well known and beautiful spot of ground, the RACE FIELD, in Lexington. Its situation, for health and delight, is not exceeded by any other spot of earth west of the Alleghany mountain. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to become citizens of the Goshen of the western world, will avail themselves of this opportunity. A generous credit will be given, and prices low to the first purchasers. For further terms, apply to

MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington, Agent for Mary Owen Russell, February 13th, 1809.

EDUCATION.

MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitations of some of her former patrons in Lexington and its vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommencing her SEE MINARY for Young Ladies, again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of